REBELS OBTAIN SUPPLIES.

Continued from First Page.

bombarding a battery on the mainland east of Paqueta Island. The object of this is to keep that battery from firing on Paqueta, where the insurgents have for a long time baked their

gents have for a long time baked their bread, washed clothes and bedding, and taken needed rest from hard fighting.

Villegalgnon holds out after oft-repeated bombarding. Her commander says that the only way to get him out is to die him out after the fort is in ruins. He has great pluck, but Da Gama has to send him a new detachment of forty men once or twice a week on account of the losses by death and wounds and the weakening of nerve among the rest owing to this bloodshed.

Da Gama is extremely active personally. He has appeared at the defence of every point lost, and fills in the interim by shelling the guards along the water-front from one or the other of his tugs. He runs great risks, for he losses some of his crew every day, but he does not mind that. A curious fact in connection with this risk is the continued effort of his brother offlicers to keep him back, because, as one officer said: "If Saldanho is killed, that ends 't."

THE AMERICA'S CREW.

HOW THEY FARED UNDER THE BRAZIL-IAN FLAG.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE-HARD LINES AT PERNAMBUCO-REPORTS OF INSURGENT GAINS. Pernambuco, Jan. 13 (Special),-The Wordsworth leaves this morning for New-York with the former officers of the America. They had been brought to Pernambuco with the expectation of having good positions offered to them, but have been turned adrift. Each one left a more or less lucrative employment to engage in a service which held forth prospects of a bright future. The America left New-York with a good crew and able complement of officers. It came to St. Thomas, coaled, and started in company with its consort, the Nictheroy, for Ceara, where it was to receive further orders and proceed to some more southern port. Then came Captain Crossman's injury, shortly after we left St. Thomas, and the fracture of the air pump on

The fact of the fracture is known, but the ciroumstances have never been disclosed. It was believed that the break was purely accidental. but since arrival here facts have been disclosed which render that belief untenable. One of the chief officers has been heard to acknowledge the responsibility of the break, and to claim that it was done at his instigation. Taking in connection with this the fact that this same officer reported to Captain Crossman the day before the accident, when the America was making her very best time, that there was something wrong with the engine which he could not locate, great appearance of truth is given to his assertion. But there is another and greater reason for believing that his boast was not the mere vaporing of a heated brain superinduced by too frequent draughts of aguardiente. The oiler who was on watch the night of the accident was seen in close consultation with one of Mello's agents here immediately after his coming ashore, and was afterward seen with considerable Brazilian money. This was before any men had been paid off. The next day he was seen at the races betting frequently and largely.

Whether the accident and consequent delay of the America at St. Pierre are primarily responsible for the removal of all the officers is hard to say; but that they enter in a large measure into the reason is undoubted. Had the America arrived here before or at about the same time as the Nictheroy all of the officers would have been retained But coming, as it did, two weeks after the Nictheroy's arrival, and after the latter's officers had demanded and obtained unheard-of salaries, the America arrived to find a people prejudiced, in a measure, against Americans, and ready to set them aside. Added to this is the fact that Mr. the Nictheroy's executive officer, is said to have propagated a report of a mutiny on board the America with the purpose of raising the authorities' estimation of his own executive ability. Mr. Hill then, it is said, turned his attention to Captain Baker, with the hope of having him displaced. It is said that Mr. Hill claimed that Captain Baker was unfit to command, because he was only a merchant seaman, and consequently should not be placed over naval officers. Captain Baker, however, has since then been made fleet captain. The officers of the America feel the injustice

done them keenly. Immediately after their rival here their authority practically closed, while they were not removed for five days after their arrival they had no more authority than seamen. A pack of uncouth, bushy-headed negroes were sent on board, and while the sailmade them stand around pretty lively force of main strength, they gave all to under-stand that they were responsible only to the Brazilian Government for their actions and no Brazilian Government for their actions and not to any of the ship's officers. In fact, an incident occurred on the night before the officers received their order to get off, bag and baggage, which showed that they were put over the officers and in complete control of the ship. Some negroes took possession of the officers' sitting-room, and were promptly elected. They evidently thought that they were not fairly treated, for in a few seconds the room was surrounded by the blacks, armed with their pistols and swords. In the mean time one of their number had sent up a rocket—a preconcerted signal and swords. In the mean time one of their number had sent up a rocket—a preconcerted signal—to let the authorites on shore know that something was wrong. In a few minutes two boatloads of marines came alongside, with Captain José Baptiste Dos Neves, the Inspector of the Arsenal. The next day every American was ordered ashore. The negroes stood at the doors of the officers' rooms while they packed their trunks, stealing first one thing and then another, till pistois had to be drawn in defence. The officers were piled into a boat, in which their The officers were piled into a boat, in which their baggage was also packed, and rowed to the shore in a drenching rain. There they had to become their own porters and lug their

baggage was also packed, and rowed to the shore in a drenching rain. There they had to become their own porters and lug their baggage to an oxcart, which they had to hire themselves. Add to that, lodging and board at a very common hotel as the Government's guests, deprived by the Government's orders of their wine for dinner on account of extra expense, and packed three in a room.

Nor have they found the political situation what it was represented. But they did not care about that. They are all honest enough to acknowledge that it was not a desire to aid President Peixoto in his professed intention of defending the Republic, but rather the money for which they came. They would have fought as willingly for Mello if he had given them as much money—more willingly if he had paid them more. But as the matter stands now Peixoto is like a duck standing on one leg because the other is shot from under him. He loses daily while Mello gains. Land forces are being organized all over the country to go to Mello's aid. In a short while forces will be ready to march to Rio, if necessary. They will gain in numbers from every State through which they pass, with the possible exception of the State Bahala, in which Da Gama was born. Permambuco itself, which is thought to be loyal to Peixoto, is fast becoming a Mello stronghold. Imperial flags flaunt boldly in the face of the Government. The Governor does not hesitate to acknowledged his allegiance to Mello. The "Provencia," the leading newspaper here, was suppressed a few weeks ago for supporting Mello and decrying the present Government. The authorities are looking for its editor, but cannot find him. José Marianno, the associate editor, is in jail, or is said to be. He was sentenced to be shot, but before the time appointed arrived the sentence was set aside. It is said that the people openly threaten to tear down every public building if he is executed. The result is that he was liberated, but is under military surveillance.

RUMORS DISCREDITED BY MENDONCA HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT NICTHEROY HAS FALLEN OR THAT PEIXOTO'S FOREIGN

MINISTER HAS RESIGNED.

dlian Minister in Washington, who is kept constant ly advised by his Government of all movements of importance in that country, has received no confirmation of the dispatches said to have been re-Argentine Republic—points hundreds of miles from Rio—reporting the capture of the town of Nictheroy Rio-reporting the capture of the town of Nictheroy by the insurgents. Nictheroy is directly across the bay from Rio, and is defended he says, by a garrison 5,000 strong of undoubted loyalty, while the insurgent forces barely number 1,800. In view of the further fact that Minister Thompson and Admiral Benham have sent dispatches to their respective departments within the last twenty-four hours, and have made no mention of the capture of Nictheroy, the Minister thinks it as unlikely that this town has fallen without official notification to the State of Navy Department, or to himself, as that the city of Brooklyn could burn down and the New-York newspapers make no mention of it.

Neither has he heard anything to confirm the statement that Peixoto's Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs had quarrelled with the President and resigned.
As this Minister yesterday sent a cable message to
New-York in the interest of the constitutional Government, Senhor Mendonça says that this rumor
bears on its face the impress of unreliability.

A BRAZILIAN SUPPLY STEAMER LOST. ONLY THREE OF THE CREW SAVED-DA GAMA HOPEFUL OF HOLDING HIS POSITION SEV-

ERAL WEEKS-BELLIGERENT RIGHTS. Montevideo, Feb. 2.-A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro under date of January 30 says: "The Government fleet is reported to have been concentrated at Bahia, where Admiral Goncalves has now the Nictheroy, Britannia, Parnahyba, Aurora and seven torpedo boats. Peixoto sent out from Rio last week a steamer with ammunition for this fleet, but the steamer was wrecked and the ammunition was lost. Only three members of the crew were saved.

"Admiral da Gama remarked in an interview to-day that the insurgent fleet could hold its own in Rio Harbor for several weeks more. He OTHE PALL MALL GAZETTE ON BENHAM'S is still expecting troops and the Republica from

the South. When those reinforcements come, he thinks, he will be able to take some point on the main shore and there await the arrival of the insurgent army from the South.

'The Minister of Finance conferred yesterday with the principal bankers of Rio. He announced that the Government wished to raise the rate of exchange and requested the inforcement of of exchange and requested the indorsement of such a course by the bankers. As yet he has received no positive answer. "The Minister of War left the Cabinet on

Saturday. His grievance was that Peixoto had been too harsh toward officers suspected of sympathy with the insurgents. His portfolio has been taken by General Costallat, superintendent of the military schools and a warm advocate of the Government cause

the Government cause

"The right of the insurgents to be recognized as belligerents has been discussed again at a meeting of foreign Ministers, but no conclusion has been reached. With the exception of the United States Minister, the diplomatists seemed to favor recognition of the insurgents' cause. Most of the Ministers have advised their Governments to grant belligerent rights to Da Gama and his men. Their action in this respect is notably adverse to Rear-Admiral Benham's policy. It is reported that some of the Cabinet expect to resign in case the Government remains inactive much longer."

ROMBARDMENT OF RIO NOT PROBABLE. DA GAMA BELIEVED TO BE SEEKING A PRE TEXT TO SURRENDER TO BENHAM-AN-OTHER MESSAGE RECEIVED.

Washington, Feb. 2.-Secretary Herbert received a cable message from Rear Admiral Benham this morning which he declined to make public. It is expected here that the next occurrence at Rio will was found on the first floor of the City Hall at be a pretence by Da Gama that he intends to bom- Versailles to-day. The burning fuse was extinbard the city. Admiral Benham asserts that Da guished and the bomb was turned over to Gama must give forty-eight hours' notice of his in-tention to bombard. Da Gama says that no notice to be made. It was found to be filled with chlorate tention to bombard. Da Gama says that no notice Gama has no serious intention of bombarding Rio, but that he is awaiting an opportunity to make a demonstration that will cause the American Admiral to interfere and give to the insurgent commander a chance to place himself under the protection of Benham-in fact, to virtually surrender

tection of Benham—in fact, to virtually surrender to him.

It is understood that Admiral Benham's dispatch involved a question of international policy. This is the one reservation which Mr. Herbert made in his promise to give out all future dispatches. Admiral Benham is undoubtedly desirous of receiving specific instructions what to do in case Da Gama again attempts to hombard Rio. But under his general instructions Admiral Benham has done so well thus far, and has so thoroughly carried out the policy of the Government, without involving the United States in any complications, that the probability is that the cipher reply sent to him after the Cabinac has "wise discretion."

It is believed that Admiral Benham's prompt action of Monday last in breaking the rebel blockade has averted a recognition of the beligerency of Da Gama by the British haval forces, and there is general regret that the operation of the Retirement law will soon cause Admiral Benham to be relieved of his command.

Nothing to confirm the rumors about the capture of Nietheroy has reached the State of Navy Department.

COMMERCE UNRESTRICTED AT RIO.

BENHAM'S ACTION. Washington, Feb. 2.-The State Department to-day received a cable message from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro, stating that ships of all nationalities are confing to the wharves in consequence of the withdrawal of the insurgents' restrictive orders, and that under the influence of the action taken by the United States naval forces in protecting American vessels against the insurgents' fire, commerce is going on without interruption.

FORTY-SEVEN FROM THE AMERICA AND NICTHEROY APRIVE HERE.

THEY HAVE STORIES TO TELL OF HARSH TREAT-MENT ON SHORE AND LAX DISCIPLINE

AFLOAT-QUARRELLING AMONG THEMSELVES. Almost a half-hundred adventurers who went to

yesterday. Their conduct showed that their experience had not been of the pleasantest kind. Most of them refused to speak to reporters, saying that they wanted to "earn an honest dollar" by writing tacking the Government for the manner in which it themselves the story of their adventures.

The men came from Brazil on the steamer Worls-

Thursday night from Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, They sailed from Pernambuco on January 12. There were on board forty-three sallors from the cruiser America, and four men from the Nictheroy. Many were intexicated, and out of the while number only half a dozen seemed to care what became wild threats to shoot one another, and frequently disable the America. Lieutenant J. G. Dillon, navi-Coleman, the former first engineer, of having tried that Coleman was responsible for the injury to and was the cleanliest and best dressed man of said that the damage to the America was acci. THE CAPTIVE KING OF DAHOMEY TO BE SENT dental; the air-pumps broke. As to Captain Cross-man's injury, he said that the captain slipped from the ladder leading from the main deck to the upper deck, Captain Crossman, who was inter-viewed in Philadelphia this week, upon his return the Ministry of Marine from General Dodds, the Prench commander in Dahomey, saying that King Behanzin has surrendered to the French, and that he will be sent to Senegal. also says that Coleman was one of his best men. It would seem that all discipline on board the America had been destroyed when Captain Melssner took Captain Crossman's place. It is said that he drank with his men, and allowed them to

do practically as they liked.

The officers of the America—who came here on the Wordsworth were Lieutenant Thomas M. O'Halloran, executive officer; Lieutenant J. G. Dillon, navigator and first officer; Lieutenant W. R. Russell, second watch officer; Lieutenant W. R. I. Dalton, third watch officer; Lleutenant Irving Blount, fourth watch officer; George Coleman, first engineer; William Albinson, first assistant engineer; Charles S. Packard, chief steward, and Dr. Randall, surgeon. Among the men were H. D. Monaclesi, clerk, and William Bassett, chief cook.

The America, according to the accounts of the sober men, arrived at Pernambuco on December 39. On January 4. Brazilian officers came on board and ordered to be taken off all the provisions and stores. The following day all the ammunition was taken off and the guns forward dismounted. On January 6, half of the men were ordered to leave the ship, and the following day the balance re-ceived the same orders. The officers were quartered in the hotels, but the men say they were compelled to sleep on the boards, or in the courtyard of the barracks there. Pots of boiled beef, frequently unmorning a lot of weak coffee was given to them. The men complain bitterly of their treatment by the Brazilians. They say that the Brazilian offi-cers at Pernambuco are in sympathy with Mello,

cers at Pernambuco are in sympathy with Mello, and that they did all in their power to prevent the America from going to fight Mello.

The Wordsworth on her trip from Rio to Pernambuce carried as a passenger Silvino Honorio de Macedo, a lieutenant in the Brazilian Army, but who was a sympathizer with Mello. He, it was said, was an agent of Mello, who had sent him to induce Capitain Meissner to turn his vessel into the rebel service. When the agent arrived at Pernambuco he found that the America was inside the harbor.

buce he found that the America was inside the harbor.

The men say that they were at liberty to go about as they liked, and the Brazilian Government paid their wasses and their passage here. About chirty-five of the America's crew were left at Pernambuce, for lack of room on the Wordsworth. Others left for this city by way of Hamburg. Dr. Hanford, one of the surgeons, was left at Pernambuce.

Hanford, one of the suggestions, was still at Pernambuco.

Captain Meissner was still at Pernambuco when the Wordsworth sailed, and he seemed to be contented. He has been appointed to a petty office in the barracks.

Dr. Randall defends Meissner. He said yesterday: "On New Year's eve Captain Meissner gave each man an allowance of punch, but the men managed to get hold of more than their allowance in some way, and they had a lively time. The steward was permitted to use his discretion resteward was permitted to use his discretion regarding the amount of liquor he should sell to the

He was opposed to drunkenness and he punished the men for it."

On the voyage here there were five light cases of smallpox. Most of the sick men recovered after six days, but Dr. Pollaet, the Wordsworth's surgeon, did not recover until Thursday. The ship was thoroughly fumigated at Quarantine before she was permitted to come up the Bay.

Lieutenant Alfredo Ferreira de Carvalho, of Pernambuco, was a passenger on the Wordsworth. He is said to be a special emissary to Minister Mendonça, and he was sent, it is believed, to confer about the situation. Lieutenant Carvalho says he was standing on deck early yesterday morning when he saw, bound out, a vessel which he believes is going to Brazil with supplies. He did not explain his reasons for this belief. Two vessels went out early yesterday morning; they were the British tramp Ardamhor, bound for Cuban ports, and the Clyde Liner Saginaw, for Haytian ports, it is generally known that a steamer for Mello is being fitted out in England, and the Brazillan representatives in this port are on the lookout for her. It is probable that the stealthy manner of the Saginaw's departure looked suspicious to the Brazillan emissary.

ACT.

London, Feb. 2.-"The Pall Mail Gazette," commenting on the action of Admiral Benham at Rio Janeiro, says: "As long as Admiral Benham was content to protect American vessels he was well Within his right and duty, but the Government at Washington has issued a paper deciaring that Admiral Benham, besides protecting American commerce, ought to end Monarchist machinations. This is the Monroe doctrine, which is not yet codified within the laws of Nations. If Admiral Benham attacks a single Brazilian insurgent merely because he suspects he is a Monarchist, he will be as much a pirate as Admiral da Gama would have been if he had fired on an American trading vessel. Brazil is no more under President Cleveland's suzerainty than the United States are under British suzerainty." within his right and duty, but the Government at

HONOLULU QUIET UP TO JANUARY 20. Auckland, Feb. 2.-The American steamer Mariposa, from San Francisco January 13, via Honolulu, arrived here to-day, bringing Hawaiian advices to January 20. According to these advices, there had been no change of moment in the rituation at Hono-lulu for some time.

ANOTHER LIGHTED BOMB.

IT WAS FOUND IN THE CITY HALL AT VERSAILLES.

THE ANARCHIST LEADER GATTINI, WITH SEV-ERAL OTHER AGITATORS, ARRESTED

Paris, Feb. 2.-A bomb with a lighted fuse attached powder, nails, bullets and pieces of glass. in which a threat was made to blow up the City

in which a threat was made to blow up the City Hall. It is supposed that the bemb was placed in the building by a discharged workman, who was prempted by a desire for revenge.

Rome, Feb. 2. An Anarchist named Romagnola, who was journeying from London to Romagna, was arrested at the Italian frontier to-day. In his possession were found several flasks containing liquid chemicals which were intended to be used in the manufacture of explosives. These were seized, as were also several Anarchist letters which were in temperature of explosives.

were also several Anarchist letters which were in Homagnola's luggage. Several Anarchist leaders, among them the arch-plotter Gattini, were traced to-day to a house in an obscure corner of Massa di Carrara, and were there arrested. They had been hiding in the house since early this week.

BISMARCK'S LIKING FOR BERLIN. HE MAY LIVE THERE PART OF THE WINTER-HIS

OPROSITION TO THE RUSSIAN TREATY. Berlin, Feb. 2.-The "Zukunft" says that Prince Bismarck months ago declared that he was desirous of living in Berlin during part of the winter. adds that after his recent visit to the Emperor it s to be hoped that his desire will soon be effected. is to be hoped that his desire will soon be effected.

The "Reichsanzeiger" to-day publishes the Emperor's thanks to the Berlin Town Council for the part its members took in his birthday celebrations. His Majesty says. "The loyful sympathies shown me and my princely guests, and aiso the jubilant reception given to the Ait Reichskanzler (Prince Hamarck) testified to your faithful seffilments."

Herr von Platz, leader of the Agrarians in the Reichskang has written to the "Volks Journal," saying that Prince Biamarck has told him that he remains as much opposed to the Russian commercial treaty as he was before his visit to Berlin.

Seth Low of Columbia. SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS PROFITING BY ADMIRAL

ITS ADMINISTRATION OF CHURCH FUNDS. Paris, Feb. 2.—Archbishop Gouthe-Soulard, of Aix, has written a letter to a friend, vehemently atadministers Church funds. The Archbishop declares that the Government's administration of these funds is tantameunt to the confiscation of the revenues of poor churches. It is expected that the letter will result in the Archbishop's prosecution by the Gov-

Archbishop Gouthe Soulard has before been in trouble for his criticisms of the Government. In to the Government. In the autumn of that year the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, in

BEHANZIN SURRENDERS TO THE FRENCH

STEAMER COREAN DISABLED.

DAMAGE BY HEAVY SEAS FORCED HER TO PUT
IN AT AN IRISH PORT—PASSENGERS
AND CREW ARE WELL.

London, Feb. 2.—The Allan State Line steamer
Corean, Captain Main, from Glasgow January 22,
for New-York, has put back to Scattery Island, in
the Shannon River, Ireland, with her stokehole full
of water. During the four days immediately precesling the Corean's return her pumps were worked. of water. During the four days immediately pre-ceding the Corean's return her pumps were worked almost constantly. Heavy seas washed over her and carried away several of her boats. Her own pumps not being able to free her of her water, a request for pumping engines was telegraphed to the Limerick corporation. A hand engine has been dis-patched from Limerick on a special steamer. The Corean Hes at Kilrush, in the estuary of the Shannon, this evening. She did not sustain a great amount of damage. Her passengers and crew are doing well.

DENOUNCED BY THE PARNELLITES. THEY SAY THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT RULE IN IRELAND IS A CONFESSED FAILURE-

THEIR PROGRAMME. Dublin, Feb. 2.-Messrs. John Redmond, Timothy Harrington and Joseph Kenny, leaders of the Par-neilite section of the Irish Parliamentary party, have issued a manifesto declaring that the Liberal Government's rule in Ireland is a confessed failure. It does not, the manifesto adds, differ from Tory Government. It has been marked by secret inquiries, evictions and jury-packing. Home Rule, it asserts, has been pushed aside, and it is therefore necessary to restore Ireland to her old position of "blocking the way."

London, Feb. 2—Joseph Chamberlain, in a letter to an Ulsterije, intimates that the Unionists in Parliament are ready to support any fair proposal extending the purchase of land in Ireland, thereby increasing the number of holders of land. have issued a manifesto declaring that the Liberal

VAILLANT'S SENTENCE MAY BE COMMUTED. spondent says of Vaillant's case: "The opinion is growing that President Carnot will not accept the advice of the Pardons Committee to let justice take its course. It is rumored that Premier-Casimir-Perier urges him to commute the death sentence, on the ground that it is not usual in France to execute it when a man actually has not taken human life. M. Carnot hitherto has not received M. Labori. Vaillant's lawyer, although he never decides in such cases until he has given an audience to the prisoner's counsel."

men; and some of them, perhaps, got a little more than was conductive to good order. Captain Meissner, though, has been calcuminated in this matter. He was opposed to drunkenness and he punished the men for it."

Evans, Boston; A. C. Stephens, St. John, N. B.; J. Michaelson, Montreal, and E. Dumas, Montreal, the programme comprised twenty figures and eight individual specialties in skating. Marks were given by the programme comprised the skating. Marks were given by the programme comprised the skating. Marks were given by the programme comprised the skating. Marks were given by the programme comprised twenty figures and eight individual specialties in skating. Marks were given by the programme comprised twenty figures and eight individual specialties in skating. J. Michaelson, Montreal, and E. Dumas, Montreal. The programme comprised twenty figures and eight individual specialities in skating. Marks were given according to the number of competitors. Three prizes had been awarded, but, owing to Dumas and Stephens ticing for third place, four prizes were given. The winners were: First prize, Evans, gold watch; second, Michaelson, diamond pin; third and fourth, pair gold sleeve links. The Governor-General and suite drove to Montmorency Falls this morning.

THE KAISER WOULD LIKE TO VISIT AMERICA.

Berlin, Feb. 2.-Emperor William talked at length with Dr. Peters, the African traveller, at a recent court ball, and inquired about his experiences during his trip to England and the United States last fail After hearing Peters's comments, the Emperor said:
"All the nations of the Testonic race ought to
stand together." A few more remarks from Dr.
Peters concerning America and Americans elicited
from the Emperor the response that he had long
felt a strong desire to see the great American Republic.

M. FRANCOIS COPPEE SERIOUSLY III. Paris, Feb. 2 .- M. François Coppée, the wellknown man of letters, is periously it.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S INCOME-BISHOP COLEN-SO-FOREIGN CADETS AT ST. CYR.

Making Both Ends Meet.-Sir Charles Russell, the English Attorney-General, will have no reason to regret his association with the present Gladstonian administration, for, in addition to his regular salary of \$35,000 a year and \$20,000 additional for fees in ordinary contentious work during the year, he has pocketed an extra fee of no less than \$40,000 for his services in connection with the Behring Sea arbitra-

Bishop Colenso's Widow.-Memorles of a famous controversy are recalled by the death in South Africa of Mrs. Colenso, widow of the celebrated Hishop of Mrs. Coleriso, widow of the celebrated Hishop of Natal, who was deposed from the episco-pacy and excommunicated by his Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town, for his great work in Hiblical criticism, entitled "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua Critically Examined," which exposed the mistake of placing the Biblical account of the Genesis on the same level of authority as the pre-cise historical researches of modern times.

Americans at St. Cyr.-No military school is more hospitable than that of France at St. Cvr. where during the last two decades upward of 100 foreign cadets have received military instruction, no less and its nave received military instruction, no less an ten of them being citizens of the United States, it present there is only one American student, ther nations represented there are Turkey, Japan, umania, Paraguay, Hayti, Burmah, Montenegro, we Argentine Confederation, Peru, Servia, Greece, ersia, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain and England, ideed, every country may be said to be represented here with the solitary but natural exception of ermany.

Skirt-Dancing at the Bourse - The skirt-dancing craze has now seized hold of the Paris Bourse, and the other day two young stockbrokers appeared en costume de ballet and gave free vent to sentiment and agility by their elever imitation of Italian and English skirt-dancers, the dancing of Loie Fuller not being overlooked. Then the hat was sent round, and the proceeds of the impromptu affair, which reached a round sum, were given to the Children's Hospital.

taken this year in eating caviare, steriet or pre-served fish of any other kind which comes from Russia. For, according to the official reports of the medical authorities at St. Fetersburg, the fish of the Muscovite rivers are afflicted with an epidemic which has the effect of tainting their flesh to such an extent as to render it poisonous and likely to produce choleraic symptoms.

JOLLY DARTMOUTH ALUMNI.

THEY DINE TOGETHER AND HAVE A GOOD TIME.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE, WILL-It IAM J. TUCKER, TELLS ABOUT HIS PLANS. The New-York alumnt of Dartmouth College held their annual dinner at Delmonico's last evening.

THE ARCHEISHOP OF ALX SHARPLY CRITICISES terms: unity and expansion. The first effort we During the last year six members have been added to the faculty, and three new departments have been established.

"There is something in the distinct college idea disciplinary stage of the preparatory school you cannot go immediately into specialization. There

Chamberiain reiterated their assertions, which are substan-tially as follows: Mrs. Chamberlain, who is twenty-two years old, gave birth to an infant about three weeks avo. was in attendance, should be discharged, and the mother and babe be "intrusted to the care of the Lord," Mr. Chamberlain objected, but in his temporary absence the surgical appliances were removed, and a band of "Faith

pliances not been removed Mrs. Chamberlain would have ARTISTS AS IMPROMPTU FIREMEN.

Curiats," who invaded the sick room, held a sort of prayer-meeting. It is alleged that had the surgical ap-

EXHIBITION IN THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Three well-known artists saved the National Academy of Design from destruction by fire last evening in a most artistic way. It was at the opening of the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society. About 9:30 o'clock, while the great number of artists and others were viewing the works of art, there was a sudden demonstration in the main had. One of the circular was lights, near the corridor leading into the south gallery, had, owing to the strong draught, set ap-te a broad banner stretched above the main statrcase, and about twenty feet in length by ten feet in width. This banner, designed to soften the gas light, was made of

next instant some of the bist-known artists of the con were earnestly engaged in subdoing the fire. At the head of the staircase stood J. G. Brown, president; C. Harry Faton, secretary, and J. Symington, treasurer of the Water Color Society. They began hauling down the blazing mass. In a moment a tarong of artists crowded the main SKATING TOURNAMENT AT THE CARNIVAL.

Quebec, Feb. 2.—The carnival grand fancy skating tournament for the championship of Canada took the ceiling and stamping it out under foot on the broad the ceiling and stamping it out under foot on the broad took.

THE DIOCESE OF ALBANY.

THRONG OF PRELATES, CLERGY AND LAY-MEN AT THE SERVICES IN ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL MANY ADDRESSES PRE-SENTED TO THE BISHOP.

Doane, first Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, was thronged with clergy and laymen at the services



BISHOP DOANE.

this morning. Among those present were Bishops Williams, of Connecticut; Scarborough, of New-Jersey; Talbot, of Wyoming and Idaho; Potter, of New-York; Rullson, of Bethlehem, Penn.; Starkey, of Newark, N. J.; Leonard, of Ohlo; Hare, of South Dakota, and Wells, of Spokane, Wash.; President Schurmann, of Cornell University; President Potter, of Hobart; Dr. Fairbairn, Warden, St. Stephen's College, Annandale; Spencer Trask Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary: St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn; the judges of the

Court of Appeals, and many others. The early celebration of the Communion occurred



ing that Prince Rismarck has told bim that he remains as much opposed to the Rissian commercial treaty as he was before his visit to Herlin.

The Monfich "Aligemeine Zeitung," a Rismarckian daily, suggests that Chancelfor con Caprid might do well to observe the change in Prince Bismarck's relations to the Court. With or without the Emperor's command, it says, Caprid ought to open peror's command, it says, Caprid ought to open perorism; that the financial condition of the college of the Court. With or without the Emperor's command, it says, Caprid ought to open perorism, that the financial condition of the college of the Court. With or without the Emperory of the Cathedral of All Saints, the trustees of the Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Diocess of Albany, the teachers and children of St. Agree's School, the instead of All Saints, the trustees of the Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, and that the vexed personal intervention, by a speech in the Prussian Upper House. "This he might still do," adds the president was never more promising; that the financial condition of the college was never bester; that the financial condition of the college of the

This afternoon a reception was given to Bishop Doane at the Fort Orange Club, from 4 to 6 o'clock, by the Chapter of the Cathedral, Governor Flower was among the guests. Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn gave a reception to the Bishop to-night.

CONSECRATED BISHOP OF VERMONT. DR. HALL INSTALLED AS HEAD OF THE GREEN

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 2 -An affair fraught with interest to the Protestant Episcopal churches throughout the United States and England was the should be an intermediate liberaliting period, where-in the pupil may develop large, liberal ideas."

throughout the United States and England was the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. A. Hall as Elshop of the Diocese of Vermont, which took as Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, which took place in St. Paul's Church at II o'clock. Only a President Low said that on his fourth birthday place in St. Paul's Church at II o'clock. Only a sa college president he congratulated President small part of those who desired to see the impression of the church at II o'clock. as a college president he congratulated President. Tucker on his entry into the work, and wished him all possible success. Other speakers were William N. Cohen and Charles F. Mathewson.

Among others present were James W. Howe E. T. Rice, W. W. Niles, Gilman H. Tucker and Jonathan Marshall, all of whom were at the first Dartmouth alumni dinner in this city in 1821; Charles P. Clark, Hiram Hirchcock, W. W. Niles, Jr., Harold C. Builard, L. Curtis Taylor, John J. Hopper, General S. A. Doncan, Dr. H. M. Silver, Henry Melville, Henry S. Smith, Jesse Johnson, Judge N. H. Clement, T. W. Proctor, Charles H. Beckett, Henjamin S. Harmon, Samuel S. Perry, I. F. Pray, Dr. John H. Clark and Dr. Henry M. Weils.

Officers were elected as follows: Charles L. Dana, president, Jesse Johnson, Charles H. Loan, president, Jesse Johnson, Charles H. E. Carpenter, secretary, and W. W. Niles, Jr., treasurer.

MRS. CONWAY NOT A "FAITH CURIST"

SHE DENIES THAT HER ACTIONS HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE DEATH OF HER CHILD—THE CHARGES OF THE DOCTOR.

OBITUARY.

HASSAN H. WHEELER. Hassan H. Wheeler, a well-known Brooklyn man,

died at his home, No. 241 Cumberland-st., in that a complication of diseases. He was born in Col-chester, Conn., in 1838, and went to Brooklyn when seven years old. He attended Professor Dwight's School, in Livingston-st., and engaged in the drygoods business with his father, who was the head of one of the departments in A. T. Stewart's store. Soon afterward he took a place in a firm, which death of his father he returned to Stewart's and took his father's place. Afterward he went into the hardware business for himself, but was not successful. For two year: he was at the head of the stores. He then returned to Brooklyn, and in 1879 became president of the American District Telegraph Company. Mr. Wheeler was one of the first
Bridge trustees. He was one of the oldest members
of the Brooklyn Club, a member of the Oxford, and
many-other clubs. He was a member of the Altair
Lodge, F. and A. M., and was passed high priest
of the Constellation Chapter of the Royal Arch
Masons. Mr. Wheeler, while never a candidate for
office, was always an active political worker. In
National and State affairs he was always a Demoerat, but in local politics he was strictly independent. He frequently was asked to accept a nomination, but always declined. He was appointed by
Mayor Powell, under the act creating the Board of
Election, one of the Democratic members of the
board, and for two years he acted as treasurer. On
July 1, 1874, he was appointed by Governor Dix a
Charities Commissioner to fill the unexpired term of
Stephen H. Powell, and during the short time he
was in office he effected several reforms. Secretary
Tracy selected Mr. Wheeler as one of a commission
to appraise lands in Wallabout. William J. Florence, the actor, dedicated his book on "Poker" to
Mr. Wheeler, although the latter always jocosely
contended that he knew nothing of the game. He
leaves a widow and one son. The funeral will be
held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Rev.
Stephen H. Camp officiating. The burial will be in
Greenwood.

GENERAL HANS HERZOG. Berne, Feb. 2.—General Hans Herzog, at one time Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Artillery, is dead. He was on the retired list.

CARDINAL SERAFINI.

Rome, Feb. 2.—Cardinal Luigi Serafini, Bishop of

CHURCH PEOPLE. Practical philanthropy is seen in few places is this charitable society to better advantage than at the Tenement-House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons, at No. 77 Madison-st. The workers share their lives with the people among whom they live, but their usefulness is greatly handicapped by Albany, Feb. 2.-The twenty-fifth anniversary of lack of money. It has come to the knowledge of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. William Crosswell | the writer, through a conference regarding sewing for the women under the care of the chapter, that celebrated to-day. All Saints' Cathedral was the gift of a few sewing-machines would be a great thronged with elergy and laymen at the services boon. Help is in sight for some of the worthy women through the East Side Relief Work Committee, if they could secure machines for the shirts and dresses to be made. A dozen machines, new or second-hand, would be greatly appreciated. They would remain the property of the chapter, and would be loaned for a week or a month to trustworthy people. Twenty or thirty machines could be profitably employed in this way.

Dr. David J. Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, prepared a paper for the Summer School of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, entitled "Christ at the Bar of the Higher Criticism," which has just been reprinted from "Christian Thought," and is receiving a wide circulation. Dr. Burrell believes that the false methods of the Higher Criticism are so pernicious in their results as to warrant a bold attempt at reductio ad absurdum. He thinks that "this can best be accomplished by a frank and fair application of those rules to the doctrine of the Inspired Word." The paper purports to be written in 1918, and it will be read with interest even by those who question this form of argument.

The Rev. D. E. Finks will lecture on "Picturesque Home Missions" in the Calvary Presbyterian, Church, in West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., near Fifth-ave, to-morrow evening, and next Wednesday evening he will describe a recent trip from New-Mexico to Alaska.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has three prosperous missions, two of them manned by pastors of experience in mission work. In this way the church reaches upward of 4,000 people who are regular attendants at the preaching services, the Sunday-school, the mothers' meetings, or who in some other way come into direct touch with the work of the churches, in addition to the usual number of adherents. For the support of these missions over \$13,000 was asked on a recent Sunday by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the pastor of the home church, and nearly \$10,000 was received at the offering taken for this purpose. It is expected that the balance will be secured within a few days. The work of the church through its chapels is widely scattered. The Alexander Chapel is on the West Side, downtown, in King-st. The Romeyn Chapel is in Fourteenth-st, near Avenue A, and the third is at Sixty-third-st, and First-ave., where a building at Sixty-third-st, and First-ave., where a building to cost \$109,000 is in process of erection. A Sunday-school, day nursery, kindergarten and similar work have been carried on at this place for nearly three years. Yesterday the Pastor visited the building and saw the little children in the nursery and in the kindergarten. One tot about two years old has been in the nursery every day except Sundays since she was a few days old. This neighborhood formerly bore the suggestive name of Murderer's Row. The Fifth Avenue Church is doing a splend'd work for those directly responsible to it.

ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL, ALBANY.

at 7.39. The choral celebration, Bishop Doane officiating, was at 9.39, when the sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticul and presiding bishop. The clergy of the discose and other vested clergymen occupied for the Church Milliant, when they took their seats in the choir. The lay delegates from the parishes in the discose took their places in the north transept, and when the clergy was the more than being committee and the Board of Missions of the discose and other vested clergymen occupied for the Church Milliant, when they took their seats in the discose took their places in the north transept, and when the clergy was timed to the committee and the Board of Missions of the discose. At Il o'clock the festival Te Deum was sung, and the presentation of addresses from the Standing Committee and the Board of Missions of the discose, the Memorial Committee from the Discosant Convention, the General Chapter of the Cathedrai of All Saints, the trustees of the Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Discose of Albany, the teachers and children of St. Agnes's School, the trustees of the Corning Foundarion for Christian Work in the Discose of Albany, the teachers and children of St. Agnes's School, the trustees of the Corning Foundarion for Christian Work in the Discose of Albany, the teachers and children of St. Agnes's School, the trustees of the Corning Foundarion for Christian Work in the Boy Saviour, the teachers and children of St. Agnes's School, the trustees of the Corning Foundarion for Christian Work in the Discose of Albany, the teachers and children of St. Agnes's School, the trustees of the Corning Foundarion for Christian Work in the Blosse of Albany, the teachers and children of St. Agnes's School, the trustees of the Corning Foundarion for Christian Work in the Blosse of Albany, the teachers and children of St. Agnes's School, the trustees of the Corning Foundarion for Christian Work in the Discose of Albany, the teachers and children of

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE DENOUNCED

BOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS CONDEMN THE INCOME TAX.

In Wall Street the principal effect of of the passage of the tariff-income tax bill by the House of Representatives was to produce duiness. The markets were weak early, but railled before the close. Full recoveries in prices were not made in all instances, but the leading speculative stock-American Sugar Refining-advanced 3 per cent from the lowest point on talk that it would be months before the bill could become a law. Friends of the company argued that it would be able to enjoy a considerable period of prosperity before the effect of the placing of all sugars on the free list was fully felt. The railroad list did not receive the news with fervor, but many speculators declared that the influence of the tariff revision had been "discounted," and that people would look forward to modifications in the Senate which would lessen the power of evil possessed by the bill.

The income tax feature fastened upon the Wilson bill was bitterly condemned in banking and financial circles. It brought as warm a denunciation from Democrats as from Republicans—even warmer where the Democrat happened to be a believer in "tariff reform" who feared the consequences to his pet theory of this separate proposition of taxation. In speaking for publication prominent Democrats only a faint idea of the vigor with which the in-come tax was privately denounced. Edmund D. Randolph, president of the Continental National Bank, said: "The income tax certainly meets with my disapproval. However correct it may be in theory, it is a tax which in practice is odious and demoralizing. It should be avoided as long as there are other methods of raising revenue. There are many ways of taxation available which would provide their own machinery of collection, and not

be open to the serious objections of the income tax."

J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth
National Bank, said: "The merits of the Wilson bill are obscured by the income tax which was attached to it in the House of Representatives. However the question of tariff may be regarded, the taxation of incomes on a basis of discrimination is unwise as a practical measure and objectionable in principle. It should be the last resource of the taxing power, and I regret that it is contemplated as any part of the financial programme of Con-

gress."

Thomas L. Manson, jr., of Charles Head & Co., said: "The measure is clearly a device of Southern extremists and Western Populists to tax the North and the East out of extsence. It is odious in its operation, objectionable in principle and impracticable as a revenue measure, for it will be evaded in every possible manner. I am surprised at the fatuity of the party in power in adopting such a bill."

cable as a revenue measure, for it will be evaced inevery possible manner. I am surprised at the fatuity of the party in power in adopting such a
bill." Not long ago," he remarked, "Congress passed a measure reaffirming the intention of
the United States to preserve gold payments—I refer
to the Silver Repeal law. The Wilson bill will seriously embarrase efforts to maintain gold and silver at a parity. By throwing the balance of trade
heavily against us, it will necessitate large exports
of gold, and the only means of defence we have is
the sale of Government bonds for gold in Europa.
The reductions of duties are so radical that they
must result in large importations of foreign goods,
for which gold must be paid, and the local disturbances caused by the readjustments necessary to
meet the new economic conditions are not likely
to put us in a position to liquidate our indebtedness
in merchandise and securities. Domestic loans to previde for Treasury necessities will not help us internationally; we must sell bonds abroad to get gold
to maintain specie payments. The consequence of
this bill becoming a law seems to me to be that
instead of paying as we go we shall have to borrow as we go. The Government will be supported
by loans, not by revenue. I am amazed at the
course of Congress. The significance of the recent
special elections in this city chanot be misunderstood. Coupling the income tax with the Tariff
bill seems to me to indicate that the party in power
proposes to deprive us of our incomes and then tax
all that may be left."

Henry Clews vigorously denounced the action of
the House in these words: "The Wilson Tariff
and Income Tax bills are dangerously vicious
measures, and are a mortail stab at the controlling
interests of this country, which heretofore have
placed the Nation at the head of the world in the
march of enterprise, development and prosperity.
This concoction is class and sectional legislation
pure and simple, and aimed as a blow at the people
of the principal cities, especi